# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENKETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NARSAU BTB TERMS, cust in afternor. Money out by well will be at the

THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, \$7 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Siturday, at six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum; the Everysean Edition every Weekely, at six exists per capy, \$54 per annum to any port of Great Betham, or \$56 to any par in the Continuent, both to include postage; the Outgravia Edition on the left, With and 21st of each month, at six exists per capy, \$3 to \$1 per annum.
THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per copy, or \$2 to per annum.

copie, September 19 Comments of the world, if each influence solicited from any quarter of the world, if each will be like any point for By other Polysius Conservous and Page Patriottanta and Page 19 Page 1 WS BINKT UR.
NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do no
turn rejected communications.

return rejected communications.

ADVENTISEMENT Semested every day, advertisements in all VERTISEMENT Semested to the Weskiy Health, Fastix Herald, and in the Catifornia and Entropean Edition.

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#### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Pourteenth street,—ITALIAN OPERA,—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- PIZAREO. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, -Captain OF THE

LAURA KEENE'S THEATEE, No. 624 Broadway.-

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- Consican Bi

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—The Lady of St. Thopex—Living Cuniosities, &c. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Saloon, Broadway .- Ethiopies Songs, Dances, Bullesques, &c .-

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Brondway.-Tight ROPE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C. MELODEON, No. 539 Broadway.-Songs, Dances, Bun-

New York, Wednesday, February 13, 1861

### MAILS FOR EUROPE

The New York Herald-Edition for Europe.

The Cunard mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, will leave this port to day for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at eight Clock this morning.

The EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HISTARD WIll be published

at seven o'clock in the morning. Single copies in Wrappers, six cents.

The contents of the European Edition of the Herald

will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour of publication.

#### The News.

The Southern Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, yesterday in secret session adopted a resolution declaring that the new government takes under its charge the questions and difficulties existing between the States of the confederacy and the United States, relative to the forts, arsenals and other public establishments. We shall, therefore, have no collision by the secessionists at any of the points threatened, until a formal declaration of war is made by the Southern Congress, unless the federal government take the initiative steps. A resolution directing inquiry as to the propriety of sending Commissioners to Washington was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The President elect and party, en route for the White House, left Indianapolis yesterday morning, and arrived at Cincinnati in the evening, where he made a speech to the people, a report of which may be found in our account of the journey of the party, in another column.

large number of memorials relative to the crisis were presented in Congress yesterday. In the Senate Mr. Sumner and Mr. Crittenden discussed the perilous condition of the country. The Naval Appropriation bill of an amendment providing for the construction of six steam sloops of war. Mr. Green opposed the amendment, but it was finally adopted by a vote of 27 to 17. After an executive session, in which a number of appointments were confirmed.

the Senate adjourned. In the House yesterday the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the condition of the government finances. The debts to be met, between the present time and the 4th of March next, amount to nearly ten millions of dollars, while the accruing revenue and the sum in the sub-treasuries, subject to draft, amounts to about two millions and a half. The Secretary recommended the passage of a law enabling him to accept from any State the guarantee of any stock of the federal government, to the amount of public money deposited with such State under the Distribution act of June 23, 1836. A bill in accordance with this suggestion was presented with the letter referred to, but its introduction was objected to by Mr. Garnett, of Virginia. The report of the Select Committee on the robbery of Indian Trust bonds was then presented and ordered to be printed. We publish the document complete in to-day's paper. The report says thirty or forty witnesses were examined, including ex-Secretaries Floyd and Thompson. The latter is exonerated from any complicity in the theft; but he, as well as former Secretaries of the Interior, is censured for the inefficient manner in which the bonds have been held in that department, there being no adequate responsibility attached to the custodian. It was ascertained that Mr. Floyd gave acceptances to the amount of nearly seven millions of dollars, or from two to three millions of dollars more than Russell, Majors & Company ever earned, while these contractors received all the money that was due them. The acceptances were given on the strength of their contract. Senator Benjamin was an important witness. About a year ago he could not exactly fix the time he received a letter from Duncan. Sherman & Co., asking him to ascertain whether Mr. Floyd's acceptances were good. Mr. Benjamin called on the President, who said that he

knew nothing about them, or any law authorizing

their issue. Mr. Benjamin next called on Mr.

Floyd, who said that the acceptances were in ac-

cordance with the usage of the department, and

were given conditionally as to the arrival of trains

from one point to another. Mr. Benjamin remind

ed him of the impropriety of such proceedings, and

Mr. Floyd said he would sign no more. But, not

withstanding, from April to December, he gave

hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars. The

last batch was the 13th of December—the day

Bailey delivered the last supply of bonds. The

committee have ascertained that many of these

acceptances are still out, and \$260,000 worth of

them are in the hands of one or two parties alone,

but which are worthless. The committee make no

recommendations, but merely report the facts.

The House took up the special order, the Pacific

Railroad bill, the question being on agreeing to

the Senate's amendments. A debate ensued, which

at an early stage was turned into a discussion on

acceptances to the amount of two millions

the position of Virginia relative to secession. The bill authorizing the endorsement by this State of United States bonds to the amount of the national funds deposited with New York by the Dis tribution act of Congress of 1856 came up again in the Senate at Albany yesterday, and was passed by a vote of 17 to 7. After some other business

of minor importance, the Senate took up the consideration of the Governor's annual message, which elicted a lengthy discussion. In the Assem bly the bill providing for the punishment of murder, treason and arson was up, and was discussed at some length, in connection with a proposition to amend by making the punishment for murder in the first degree imprisonment for life instead of death. The Annual Appropriation bill was under consideration, and the bill in reference to the support of the common schools of the State was assed to a third reading.

The steamship North Star, from Aspinwall 4th nst., arrived at this port yesterday, with the California mails, passengers, and \$1,044,000 in treasure, which left San Francisco on the 21st ult.

The steamship De Soto, from New Orleans, and Havana 8th inst., arrived at this port about one o'clock this morning. The United States steamship Crusader, Capt. Maffit, touched at Havana on the 8th inst., and sailed same day for New York. The news is unimportant.

We have news from Hayti to January 22. Considerable anxiety was caused by Spanish policy and probable intentions in regard to the island of St. Domingo. It was said that some old claims were preferred by the Spanish government which would interfere materially with Haytien independence, and if time could be spared from athirs at home it might be well to watch affairs in that island. Coffee was still in demand, and commands high prices—from \$132 to \$134 per hundred lbs.

The steamship City of Baltimore, due at this port from Liverpool, had not made her appearance off Sandy Hook at eleven o'clock last night.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday two vetoes were received from the Mayor-one on the passage of the county tax levy, and the other on a resolution adopted by the Board at a previous meeting directing the clerk to send to the members of the Legislature copies of the report of the special committee on Harlem bridge. They are printed elsewhere. The weekly statement of the County Treasurer was received. which showed the balance in the treasury on the 9th of February to have been \$855,378 80. A statement of the number of persons employed in the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments was received. The number employed is twenty-six, and their salaries amount to \$47,228. A resolution to the effect that a committee of four be appointed to wait upon the President elect upon his arrival in this city, to tender him the civilities of the citi zens of the county, was unanimously adopted. Several communications were received, and a large amount of routine business was transacted; after which the Board adjourned until pext Tuesday at 3 P. M.

The case of the late Post Office defalcation was continued yesterday in the United States District Court. The District Attorney presented several supplementary points, and Mr. Charles O'Conor concluded his plea for the obligers, when the court adjourned.

The charge of murder against Lane, the mate of the bark Anne, was continued in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Smalley yeserday, and further adjourned.

The wills of Elizabeth Lacombe, Elizabeth E. Roton, Thomas T. Banta, George Compton and Benjamin Ellis have all been admitted to probate. None of them contain any bequests of interest to

Sterling exchange closed heavy and nominal yesterday at about 105 for bankers', and at 103 a 103 % for con mercial bilis. This condition of the exchange market ended to check purchases of produce for export and depress prices. The scarcity of room and firmness in freights also checked the demand for breadstuffs and braced about 1,000 bales, closing on the basis of 11 %c. for middling uplands. The receipts at the ports sine 1st September show a decrease of 623,000 bales com pared with those for the same time last year; the de crease in the exports for the same period amounts 263,000 bales, and the decrease in stock amount to 330 000 bales. Flour was dull and rathe Wheat was heavy and lower, while sales were light Corn was heavy and lower, with a light demand, and mainly for export. Pork was in limited demand, and prices closed at easier rates; sales of new mess were made at \$17.25, and of prime at \$13. Sugars were inacends and 209 hoves. Coffee closed with steading with sales of 1,500 bags of Rio, 336 do. Maracaibo and 100 mats Java, at rates given in another column. Freights were firm, room was scarce, while engagements were

The Authoritative Coercion Programme of Civil War Upon Us.

The bells of St. Germain & Auxerrois have at length tolled forth the signal for massacre and bloodshed by the incoming administration. The speech of Mr. Lincoln, at Indianapolis, is the first authoritative proclamation of his intentions in the present crisis. His words are pregnant with meaning, and deserve the mature and deliberate consideration of every conservative citizen of the country. "If the United States," he exclaimed, " should merely hold and retake its own forts and the properties, and collect the duties on foreign importations, or even withhold the mails from places where they are habitually violated, would any of these things he invasion or coercion? Would the marchine of an army into South Carolina be invasion? The Premier of Mr. Lincoln had already declared to the United States Senate that "battle," which should sweep away opponents to republicanism "as moths before the whirlwind," was he dea of the final developement of the "irreia thle conflict." And, by a well calculated and dence, on the same day, perhaps ment that Mr. Lincoln was indocurimeting the citizens of Indiana into invasive and coercive principles, Senators King and Fessenden were announcing, at Washington, their reasons for reinforcing the navy of the United States with vessels which should be able to penetrate Southern harbors, and attack Southern fortresses.

"Treason," says Mr. King, "is abroad in this land, and I believe there is an occasion and a necessity of the increase of the armament and the power of the country. But for the condition of things in the country now, I would vote against it, but I vote for it as a measure to put the country in a condition to defend itself against its enemies, whether they are domestic or foreign enemies. This government and this country cannot be peaceably destroyed, or overthrown or divided. Men cannot talk treason—they must act it; and he who acts it, in my judgment, should take the fate of a traitor, and should not seek to escape by pretending that he can commit it peacefully against the country. I tell these gentlemen that, in my judgment, this treason must come to an end, peacefully I hope, but never, in my judgment, peacefully, if by an ignominious submission of the honor of the people of this country to traitors. Never. I desire peace, but would provide, amply provide, for the means of defence of the country, by war, if necessary." Senator Fessenden was equally positive in deciding "that if the time was coming to use force, he was perfectly ready to do it." Where, then, does the country stand? Governor Morgan

offers the militia of New York to Mr. Lincoln,

and a large sum of money is appropriated by

the State Legislature for coercive purposes;

forces to act outside of the State; Pennsylvania avenue is turned into a Champ de Mars; Generals like Wool, Sandford, Scott and Weightman are sharpening their swords for bloodshed; members of the Cabinet issue instructions to "shoot on the spot" active seceders, and every preparation is being made for the inauguration of sectional hostilities after the 4th of March next. It is declared that the Southern seceding States must prepare for blockade of their ports; to surrender the fortresses they have seized upon, and to fall back into the passive submission which republican aggression has demanded for over thirty years. In the present deplorable condition of the country, is this the right policy? Is it expedient? The Southern Congress at Montgomery offer the hand of friendship to the North, on such terms as they believe to be consistent with its dignity. They have provided, in the sixth article of the constitution of the Southern republic, that its government "shall take immediate steps for the settlement of all matters between the States forming it and their late confederates of the United States in relation to the public property and public debt at the time of their withdrawal from them, these States hereby declaring it to be their wish and earnest desire to adjust everything pertaining to the common property, common liabilities and common obligations of that Union upon principles of right, justice, equity and good faith." To all this the republican party answer, "Submit to the abstractions of the Chicago platform, or there shall be no alternative but war-a bloody, internecine, destructive conflict, which shall bury

n ruins the prosperity of the country." Sober minded, patriotic citizens at the North, have no time to lose, if they would avert irreparable disaster. Meetings should at once be neld in every city, town and village of the Union, proclaiming, first of all, as an indispensable, irrevocable preliminary, the resolve of the people to maintain peace, and, next their desire to aid in the work of reconstruction, which the exigencies of the time imperatively demand. The declarations of Mr. Lincoln, of his Premier, and of the republican Senators and members in Congress, have rendered clearer than noonday the suicidal intentions of the incoming government. They are founded upon the gigantic scheme of General Scott for the subjugation of the South, which was exposed by the Congressional representatives of Louisiana, in their address of the 14th ultimo, to the Convention at Baton Rouge, and which includes the garrisoning of Southern forts and arsenals, the marching of forces into the seceding States, with a view of employing them for domestic intimidation.

The republican party is only awaiting, in fact, the close of the present administration to clothe itself with the panoply of war, and to initiate acts of aggression, which it fills the mind with horror to contemplate. Imagination cannot conceive the disasters that will overwhelm the land, if an appeal is permitted to cannon and the bayonet to solve the inter-State problem which the developements of the last few months have created. The only remedy is with the people. Unless they rise in their might. and put an end to the agitations by which the republic is convulsed, the calamities foreshadowed in Mr. Lincoln's speech at Indianapolis will, before the close of one month begin to be felt from one end of the Union to the other.

THE EVILS OF INDECISION IN TIMES OF POLITI-AL DANGER.—The correspondence between Secretary Holt and Col. Hayne, in reference to the surrender of Fort Sumter, adds another to the many historical evidences of the fatal influence which men of mediocre talents or feeble minds are destined to exercise in times of great political emergency. In the views and arguments urged in it we recognise nothing which raises it above the level of the efforts of small pettifogging politicians. It is weak, it is flippant, and takes no comprehensive or statesmanlike grasp of the difficulties in which the country is involved.

There were but two courses for the general government to pursue under the circumstances in which the action of South Carolina placed it. The one was when that State sent commis sioners to dictate terms to it to adopt the bold and decisive course of having them arrested for treason. This would have brought matters to a crisis, and might have secured an immediate adjustment, by proving to the republicans the extent to which the movenent was sympathized in and sustained by the other Southern States. At all events we should not have had the latter so soon committed to a position from which, whatever may be the concessions made to them, it will be difficult for them to recede.

The other and more statesmanlike course was at once to acknowledge the true character of the movement, and to deal with it accordingly. From the extent to which the Southern mind was agitated and public sentiment at the North divided on the great question involved in the last Presidential contest, no man of ordinary sagacity could have mistaken the fact that the secession of South Carolina was not an isolated act of rebellion, but the commence ment of a great revolution like that of 1776. If the administration had been composed of statesmen, instead of small politicians, it would have entertained the grievances of South Carolina-not as those of a single State, but of the whole South-investigated their justice, and enforced them in so carnest a manner before Congress and the country as to insure a speedy arrangement of them. These opportunities were lost; and to the weakness and vacillation of the President and his Cabinet we must, therefore, attribute a large share of the responsibility of the catastrophe towards which the country is bastening.

LANCOLN ON MEDICAL SCIENCE.-In the course of his very remarkable speech at Springfield the President elect made an allusion to the little pills of the homeopathists" as being too large for the opponents of coercion to swallow. The comparison is more after the manner of Hon. Massa Greeley than that of the ancient rail splitter, but still may be of use with another application. If the incoming administration pursues the homeopathic plan in its dealings with the cotton States, giving allo pathic doses of kindness, concession and con ciliation, and administering infinitessimal doses of coercion, the national troubles may be settled, and the Union, which is really very sick, be restored to better health than ever. Other wise, with allopathic coercion and homeopathic compromise, Doctor Lincoln may as well get ready for a funeral. He will have the poor onsolation of not being the only political quack who has killed his patient through comthe authorities of Massechusetts mobilize their bined stupidity and ignorance.

TERRIBLE COMMERCIAL CONVULSION THREATEN-ED IN THE NORTH .- That the Northern States at the present moment are on the eve of a calamitous commercial crisis, which threatens to plunge us into disorder, and pernaps ruin, no one with any foresight can fail to see. Apart from the evils resulting from the political difficulties now shaking the country from its centre to its borders, which have already culminated in the dismemberment of the Union, and a radical change in the positions of the North and the South, we are threatened here at the North with a terrible financial and social convulsion, completely breaking up all our commercial interests, destroying our profitable inter-trade with the Southern States, and the consequent interruption of the manufacturing industry of this section of the country, with all the trials and distresses which such a state of things is certain to entail upon us. In a few weeks from now the new President

will take possession of the purse and the sword

at Washington; and we have no intimation

from him with regard to his future policy, excepting it be in the dimly shadowed idea of a National Convention. which, at best, will take years to settle the question at issue, and will leave us nothing in the future. It seems to be his intention to take hold of the rump of Congress and the rump of the republic which is left to govern, and convert them into a military despotism; to make war upon the seceding Southern States with the naval and military arm at the disposal of the new administration: in other words, to inaugurate a sanguinary and unnatural civil war, on the mistaken idea that the Southern people are rebels and traitors. They are no more rebels and traitors than were the patriots of the thirteen colonies in '76, who were dissatisfied with the British government because they believed that its laws infringed upon their personal rights and privileges, and they determined to form a government for themselves. If the Southern States believe that their rights and privileges have been invaded by the government of the united confederacy, and that there is no longer safety for them within its limits, the right of revolution remains to them just as much as it was vested in the thirteen British colonies in the middle of the last century. The seceding States have so decided. and have availed themselves of that right They have formed a government of their own, adopted a constitution, and elected a President and Vice President. They will open negotiations with foreign Powers, and they will soon have an army of a hundred thousand men to maintain the integrity of their new government. And in this juncture what is it that is proposed to do? To make war upon them-a war of subjugation and conquest? Such are the unmistakeable indications. All our military leaders breathe nothing but war, and our civil and political leaders seem to have taken this infection: even the heads of departments in the quiescent and nerveless administration of Mr. Buchanan have no milder terms to use than "Shoot them down on the spot-shoot them down on the spot!" To carry on such a war it will require loans upon loans, and if capitalists can be found to lend money for such a purpose the national debt may be swelled to a hundred millions in a few months.

Meantime, the commercial convulsion ripens apace; trade is stagnating; mercantile firms are suspending; the operative masses are approaching a starvation point; commerce between the North and South is at an end. In this terrible emergency what do we require to stave off the impending financial disaster and ultimate ruin of all our commercial interests? It is not coercion; it is not subjugation or conquest; it is not the violent "enforcement of the laws" of a confederacy already broken up. No; there is but one mode of averting the most destructive commercial revulsion that ever befell the country, and that is to recognise promptly the new Southern confederacy, to re-establish commercial relations between the North and South, and so reconstruct the government that the original condition of things in regard to interchange of commerce may be restored. If we do not do this, France and England will step in and open negotiations with the government of the Southern United States upon terms so favorable to all the contracting parties that the South will soon find itself in a position to be independent of us altogether, and we may see its profitable trade diverted into a foreign channel. Something should be done to prevent such a result as this before it is too late, and we see no better method than by recognizing the existence of an independent sovereignty in the Southern confederacy.

That such a necessity should have arisen is greatly to be deplored. That eighty years of mexampled prosperity as a united nation should leave no better fruits than separation and sectional hostility is pitiable; but in these results we see only the consequence of a thirty years' attempt to enforce the Puritan dogma that Southern slavery is "the sum of all ini-

MCCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.-The republican majority in the House of Representatives has distinguished itself by voting for a resolution which declares that Congress has no power to interfere with slavery in the States where it now exists. The vote in favor of this resolution was, we are gravely assured, unanimous This is indeed wonderful. Who in the world ever imagined that Congress had, or could have, any control over the "peculiar Institution" in the old States? The House might as well have adopted a resolution condemning piracy or arson. It is by such pitiful expedients as these that the republican leaders hope to gain time, cajole the border States and tire out the seceders. It will be all in vain, however. Great emergencies require great men to meet them, and the dominant party seems to be controlled by very small, pettifogging politicians. If the republican party was true to its duty, we should find it aking a bold stand and announcing a concilistory, conservative policy, instead of frittering away time in humbug resolutions which do not deceive any person of ordinary com-mon sense for a moment.

ELEVEN AND A HALF MILLIONS TAXATION FOR 1861. The Board of Aldermen passed the tax levy for this year at their meeting on Monday, with only the small addition of \$390,000 to the estimate of the Comptroller, thus making the total expenses of the city and county governments eleven and a half millions. The Legislature have yet to tinker it, and with the various parings and additions the different items are to experience at their hands, it is hard to say how the total amount will come out. We hardly expect, however, that it will fall anything short Aldermanic estimates.

THE GREAT ROBBERY AT WASHINGTON-FLOYD FLATTENED.—Read the astounding facts, figures and testimony submitted to Congress, in the report which we publish to-day of the House Committee of Investigation, touching the late stupendous frauds upon the public Treasury, in the abstractions, &c., of the Indian Trust bonds from the Interior Department. In the evidence thus submitted, the fact which over shadows all other facts is, that the government robber, who stands at the head of the forty thieves, is John B. Floyd, the late Secretary of War. Floyd stands charged as having issued "acceptances unauthorized by law, and fraudulent and deceptive in their character," to the extent of untold millions. Called to an account by Senator Benjamin, in the progress of this corrupt business, this immaculate Floyd, pretending repentance, promised to sin in this way no more; and yet it appears that within a few months after this promise of reformation he bad issued over two millions more of these fraudulent and deceptive acceptances. The committee show him up as about the most incompetent, imbecile, negligent, reckless, unscrupulous, corrupt and shameless public agent that has ever occupied any position of responsibility under the government of the United

This is the chivalric Floyd who resigned his seat in the Cabinet because his honor wapledged not to send any reinforcements to Fort Sumter, and because Mr. Buchanan refused to stand by this pledge of a disunion conspirator. Indicted as a robber of the Treasury, let us hope that justice will be done to this immaculate Floyd. The report of the House Committee, so far as he is concerned, is positively astounding, and flattens out Floyd. It appears however, that, by some sort of hocus-pocus or legerdemain, he humbugged Mr. Buchanan to such an extent that the President, in the midst of these embezzlements, referred an inquiring Senator to Floyd as to a model of official integrity. In other respects this report will be found an instructive document, and especially to pet ty swindlers and defaulters, and such like small deer, whose operations do not exceed a few hundred thousands. The theme is so suggestive of matter for reflection, touching this crisis of official corruption, demoralization and revolution, that we shall recur to it again. Meanwhile, this House report is sufficiently interest ing to challenge a careful examination by our readers of all sections, and classes, and parties.

THE MILITIA BILL IN THE LEGISLATURE. The attempt to pass an appropriation bill of half a million dollars in the Albany Legislature, for the purpose of arming and equipping the militia of the State, suggests some very curious inquiries as to the real condition of our organized State forces. It appears that the bill, which is a republican measure, is based upon the report of the republican Commissary General, to the effect that the militia is in miserable condition, and greatly in need of arms, while it happens, strangely enough. that the Commissary General just two years ago reported that body to be in excellent order. with no want of arms to complain of. The questions naturally arise: whence the falling off, and what has become of the arms? The First division, comprising a force of seven thousand men, certainly has not retrograded either in discipline or in numbers, for it has rarely turned out so strong, or acquitted itself so creditably, as on the reception of the Prince of Wales last September. Where, then, is the falling off, unless it be in the rural districts, where the military esprit was never much to boast of? It is evident that this bill has been introduced by the republicans to enable them to get up some kind of a military force, and to handle the cipitate pledge they made to furnish men and money to the government for purposes of

SOUTHERN BORDER STATE CONVENTIONS,-The States of Arkansas and North Carolina will hold elections during the present month to decide whether or not they shall call conventions to consider the present political crisis with refe rence to their own self-protection. The Legislatures of those States have enacted laws ap plicable to this subject, and for which they can not be accused of precipitancy or the exhibition of a desire to not allow their constituents a full voice in the matter: for they leave the choice to the people as in Tennessee, to vote "convention or no convention," and at the same time for delegates thereto, should the proposition for a convention receive a majority of the votes cast The wisdom of these laws indicates a strong desire to remain in and obtain their rights in the Union; but it must not be inferred, as it was erroneously supposed in the late election in Virginia, that the majority of the dele gates to the convention in that State are for remaining in the Union under all circumstances. If the Northern States do not give the border States full and sufficient guarantees for the future, the latter will follow the seced ed States, and obtain their rights out of the Union.

ASH WEDNESDAY.- The season of Lent, as

observed by the Catholics and Episcopalians,

commences to-day, and appropriate service

will be held, as usual, in the churches. The

forty days, to be clothed in sackcloth and ashes

Parties are generally intermitted, receptions

are tabooed and balls prohibited. The Opera

and the theatres will profit, however, by this so-

cial interregnum. The profane and irreligious

majority will still run after the "Ballo in Mas-

chera" and Booth, while the plous minority are

telling their beads and doing penance for their

sins. If the politicians, who have brought the

country to its present pass, would observe

Lent rigorously, and leave the settlement of

the question to the people, things might be all

settled before Easter. That, however, is scarce

ly to be expected; while there is a dollar in the

ionable world is supposed, during the next

federal treasury they will never release their hold on it. THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.-There is some danger that the republican party may place too much confidence in the results of the late Teunessee election. We are advised from Wash ington that this election is stiffening the backbone of the party-that it considers the Union secure under "Houest Abe Lincoln," with the retention of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri under our federal government. But let it not be forgotten that most of these States are pledged to sustain the seceded States against the polici of coercion. The original plan of the Southern confederacy comprehended only the cotton States; the tobacco States were to stand as a arrier of protection to the cotton confederacy; a d so they will, if required. Let not this be forgotten by the republicans, if they would etain the border slave States in our Union.

FREE LOVE AND PASSIONAL ATTRACTION IN THE NEW ADMINISTRATION. It has been generally supposed that Thurlow Weed had the inside track with old Abe; but the speech of the new President at Indianapolis refers in express terms to Greeley's favorite theories-free love and passional attraction. It is quite true that Lincoln uses these terms in a figurative manner, but it must also be recollected that Hon. Massa Greeley himself has latterly deserted his old friends, and declared that he never endorsed their peculiar theories. So, after all, Lincoln and Greeley are in the same boat, driving up Salt River with Garrison, Phillips & Co. Old Abe is precisely in the position of a young bear, with his troubles all before him, and a few weeks experience at Washington will go very far to enlighten him as to the real condition of thing -a subject upon which he appears just now profoundly ignorant. SECESSION BEEF-CHEAP AND PLENTY .- The

Colua bus (Mississippi) Southern Republic pubishes the following to show the difference between the prices of beef in the capital of that State and the prices in New York, to wit:-

This does not look as though the people of the new Southern confederacy were on the verge of starvation, when in Mississippi a pound of cotton will get a pound of choice beefsteak.

## THE JOURNEY OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Mr. Lipcoln at Indianapolis-Ills Speeches on the Affairs of the Nation-Who Comprise the Presidential Party-Arrival and speech of Mr. Lincoln at Cincinnati, &c.,

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12, 1861. the Bates House, he was again introduced by the floa. make. If he made speeches whenever his friends desired, he would not be able to reach the national capital at the app it ted time. He once more thinked the assem-biage for the reception, and trusted we all might meet again under one flag of one Union. He bade them an affectionate farewell.

Like the first, the second day of the journey of the

President elect is favored by the most beautiful weather Mr. Lincoln rose shortly after seven o'ciock, and was oon after called upon by Governor Morton, who escorted him, according to previous arrangement, to the guber-natorial mansion, to partake of a dejenser. The following members of the Presidential cortege were also invited:— . K. Dubios, O. H. Browning, N. B. Judd, Col.

The entire party returned to the Bates House at nine
A. M., from the balcony of which a brass band had been playing national airs since sunrise.

With daybreak curious groups commenced gathering in from of the hotel, and at the time Mr. Lincoln ma his appearance every available space in and about the building was as crowded\*a\* last night, and it is likely to remain so until the departure of the centre of attraction
Mrs Liccoln and two sons, and Captain George Haz zard, U. S. A., will join the Presidential party this morn,

ing. Mrs. Liocoln will arrive at a quarter to elever Several Illinois gentlemen who accompanied Mr. Lin corn to this place will return home to-day. The party that

lows .- Hon, Abraham Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln and two childen. R. T. Lincoln, D. W. S. Wallace, John Nicolay, John M. Hoy, Hon. N. B. Judd, Hon. David Davis, D. H. Brown ing, Col. E. V. Sumner, Major D. Hunter, Col. E. E. Ella worth, Ward H. Lawson, J. M. Burges, Geo. C. Latham Shortly after ten o'clock, the cries of the thousands it front of the President's hotel for "Old Abe," became se violent that the object of their curiosity was prevailed

upon to come out on the bulcony and speak a few affectionate ; arting words, at the conclusion of which an im-mense cheer ress from the audience and continued for some minutes.

The President having bowed himself into his room, the

app ar, or the first time in his life, before the public A speech was vehemently demanded, but he confined imself to a graceful waving of his hat In the President's room a reception meantime tock place. His old Blinois friends, J. K. Dubois and E. K. Pec't, took hold of him in a melo-dramatic manner. They

hugged im, and told him to behave himself like a good boy in the White House, and lastly even cut a lock of hair or his head, with which they rushed triumphantly out of | i room. At ha f-pa-t ten a number of carriages received the

Prosident a a party, and carried them to the Union

The large building was so crammed with people as to render to passag to the cars possible by the most per-sistent efforts only. The train commenced moving at eleven A. M. precisely. The President stood on the plat-form while it slowly steamed out of the depot, bowing righ: and left to the cheering multitude.

1. I. Lincol: and her children arrived under the escor of Barnet Forbes, Esq., of New York, only a few seconds

into a special car reserved for their use Capt. Pogue, U. S. A., also joined the Presidential par

before leaving Indianapolis.

The train consisted of three passenger cars, one of which was for the exclusive use of the President and suite. Considerable difficulty was at first experienced it getting the company properly distributed, as every sody wanted to sit in the same car with the President, but the energy and skilful management of Messrs. W. J. Wood Heary C. Lord, the President of the road, and F. P. Lord he conductor, soon brought order into the chaos. Shortly efter Mr. Lincoln had entered his car, a nume

ons committee from Cincincati, Covington and Newport Ky., consisting of both leading republicans and domo crats, was presented to him. The chairman, Hog. D. K. Este, then addressed him in a few patriotic remarks, w which be replied with unusual pleasantness. The entire party then took seats, and was soon engaged in a lively exchange of wit and humor. The President

was the merriest among the merry, and kept these around him in a continual roar. Mrs. Lincoln and party were at first alone in their car-

riage, but were soon joined on the way by Mr. Lacols and a select circle of gentlemen.

Although very much fatigued by night travel, Mrs Line to kept up a spirited conversation during the entire journey. Her two youngest sons attracted general attention by their sprightliness. One of them amused him self pearly all the way asking outsiders, "Do you was to see Old Abe?" and pointing out some one else.

The train moved at the rate of over thirty in its an hour. Mon with Union flags were stationed every half a mile. Every town and village passes was de orated. Hundrees and thousands were combled at every point, shouting and waviet flags and handkerchiefs as the train swept by. Out four stoppages were made between Indianapolis and Cin cinnati, during each of which Mr. Lincoln was brought to listen to the firing of guns, and vocal and instruments nusic and never let off without saying something to the wild moititudes before him.

ABBUVAL AT MORRIS, INDIANA.

Monars, Ind., Feb. 12-1:10 P. M. The train bearing the President, family and invited guests arrived without detention. Large and cuthingual crowds assembled at all the stations. The train support at shorty ville and Greensburg only, where Mr. Lincoir spirared at the rear end of the train and spike a

Every precaution has been tuken by the refront o pany to insure the sairty of the train. Plagmon